THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest from Sherman.

CONDITION OF HIS ARMY.

General Barry Seriously Ill.

HOOD'S RECENT MOVEMENTS.

FORREST'S CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

General Thomas Watching the Rebels.

BUFFALO, New York, November 20.—Brigadier-General Barry, Sherman's chief of artillery, arrived here yesterday seriously ill. He left General Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst.

General Barry says that Sherman has all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery he wants. The men had received eight months' pay, and their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign. The morale of the troops is unequalled for efficiency and vigor, and General Sherman will carry his army triumphantly through the work he has to do.

On Monday night last Hood's entire forces, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, watched by the troops under General Thomas, of such strength as will render an invasion of Tennessee impossible, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere an operation of extreme delicacy.

LATER AND BETTER.

EWS FROM ATLANTA

Nine Hundred Rebels Enter Atlanta for Plunder and are Captured.

HOOD AND BEAUREGARD ARE STILL NEAR FLORENCE.

GLOOMY REBEL PROSPECTS.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The *Gazette's* Nashville despatch says that military affairs are unchanged and comparatively quiet. The rain continues and the roads are in bad condition.

Hood and Beauregard are still in the vicinity of Florence.

Nine hundred Rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday morning from Atlanta. Thinking the place evacuated, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured.

The Rebel sympathizers at Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated results of General Sherman's movement.

Accessions to our army are arriving daily from the North.

SHERMAN'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

THE FIGHT AT JONESBORO

The Whereabouts of our Army.

ENEMY IN FEARFUL ALARM.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday has the following on

Sherman's Advance and What it Means

From private advices, both by letter and telegraph, we learn that Sherman is advancing from Atlanta towards the Savannah river in two columns. The first set out, one account says, on the 7th, another the 9th instant (probably the last date), on the road to Macon. On the 13th or 14th inst. it was seventy miles in advance, driving everything before it, and destroying everything behind that could aid the enemy, and inaugurating the policy to the end. The other column, we understand, set out three or four days later, and undoubtedly intending to unite with the other at a suitable point. The army is stated in some accounts at 45,000, and in others at 55,000, a large portion being cavalry under Kilpatrick. The largest estimate is probable, the army being composed of four corps, and largely reinforced.

Sherman took with him rations for many days, but expected to find ample provisions on the route. Corn and sweet potatoes he will find in abundance, and probably hogs.

Such is our information from several sources; but at the same time it should be recollected that a General, at the head of a movable army in the field, may act according to circumstances, and he may be turned from the course we suppose him to have taken by contingent events, of which we have no knowledge. We understand him to be on his march through Georgia, to make the South Atlantic Squadron, at Beaufort, his base of supplies, if he needs one; but if the country, as we suppose, is sufficient to maintain his army, there is no absolute need of any new base.

Here it will be inquired, What opposition will he encounter, and what is his object? There will be no army in front of him, and the Georgia militia will be utterly inefficient in obstructing his progress. Hood is powerless, Lee has no men to spare, and if he had it would take a large army to encounter Sherman. The field is therefore open before him, and the question is, what can he accomplish? In our opinion, he can accomplish the most important results reached in the war. When a column reaches Macon, it can destroy effectually the only remaining railroad communication between the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy. When a column shall reach Augusta, it destroys the largest manufactories and depot of military munitions in the South. The greatest, and almost only powder manufactory is there. When the railroads to Augusta and from Savannah to Charleston are destroyed, there is no further practicable military communication between the country east of the Savannah and that west of it. We shall have severed the Confederacy. General Meagher impassable line belonging to

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

at first refused officers," but was fin AT ATLANTA.

The last through him, giving an account of quarters, where he introduces says that on the 6th the surprise of all, but espe the 23d, which gave General Curtis raised the reinforced, to serve before his term of of five hundred The reply was "eight months recently. immediately wrote him a furious BORO. and presented him with the horse and sabre of the Rebel General, t Jonesboro at General —About four hundred poor famil thousand intend to emigrate to Mexico, and ly, attacked is taking up in the Austrian cas them in. had nothing but expenses. Atlanta to contest —There is a story afloat that great military rious diplomat Talley.—Ed.] family who, in the ef

LT TO UNDERSTAND."

he Penobscot river, —All Hindoo information received by the up on a suttee; that Sherman had destroyed in Calcutta in and Atlantic Railroad from student at the Coosa, the Chattahoochee bridge a widow four movement is difficult to understand attacks explained by unofficial reports Mission. circulation during yesterday. If rrage, wh, the destruction of railroad can be renewed, though it will still appear a superfluous.

SHERMAN MOVING ON MACON.

eports had it that Sherman, having burned nta on the 15th, last Tuesday had set out for Macon, with three corps amounting to thirty-five thousand men, and that he had on yesterday reached Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta.

WHEELER HAS MUCH TO ANSWER FOR.

If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving towards Bridgeport." Now it is said he reports him moving towards Macon, as above stated. We require to say that this latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

WHAT SHERMAN WILL ENCOUNTER.

Sherman will, we think meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of most formidable character, and with troops that before that time will be collected in them, they must give him a vast deal more of trouble than he seldom by counts upon. If Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburg militia did last June for theirs or the Richmond militia did at Staunton river bridge, later in the summer, Macon will be saved.

WHERE SHALL SHERMAN'S NEXT BASE BE?

In undertaking this expedition, Sherman is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country, and it becomes interesting and important to consider *what* point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northwest of Atlanta proves that he has cut loose of the Chattanooga base; he must then be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf.

We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point. This is no the cause of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a new base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

FURTHER ABOUT SHERMAN.

Official information was received yesterday that Sherman had destroyed the Atlanta and Northwestern railroad from Atlanta towards Chattanooga for a considerable distance, and the report was in circulation during the day that he had burned Atlanta and was marching towards Macon with thirty-five thousand men.

SHERMAN'S PLANS.

The plan of operation on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source and we suppose correctly, is to leave Thomas with such reinforcements as have been sent him to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman with his own column shall move south from Atlanta.

This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as a true one. The first point marked for capture by Sherman is Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred and three miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, one hundred and ninety miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, one hundred and four miles further. Perhaps Augusta, one hundred and sixty-four miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour. Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Altoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee—a singular manœuvre, to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we trust they never will again.

It is the speculation of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it be not a rough one. Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign? One is moving north, the other south; its purposes are necessarily secret. Nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as to the best policy. It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which Sherman proposes to march will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends.

No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted. On the whole the situation of affairs East and South is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.

Reports at Washington.

EARLY GONE SOUTHWARD.

Information received at Washington shows plainly conclusively that Early has been recalled with his entire force from the valley, to send to Savannah by rail, and that about ten thousand more have been detached from Lee's army and sent South, and that an army of about thirty thousand is to be improvised under Ewell, to get between Sherman and the Atlantic coast. They are hurried forward off any blow from Macon, Augusta, or Mobile, or any intermediate point between Atlanta and the Gulf.

Howell Cobb may muster ten or fifteen thousand militia, but they are as straw before Sherman. The Rebels are now going through what Pennsylvania has felt, when an organized and trained Rebel army was invading her soil.

Great confidence is felt here in Sherman's ability to take care of himself, and the only fear of his complete and early success is from the improper exposures made by certain newspapers of his plans and intentions before he left on his expedition. But the enemy know not as yet where he will bring up finally, as he does not know himself. His course will be determined by developing facts as he progresses.

It will take the Rebels at least ten days or two weeks to move Early to Savannah or Augusta, and in the meantime Sherman will have an open road before him. It is to be hoped he has already captured or scattered Howell Cobb's eight thousand new troops that were before him when he set out from Atlanta. Cobb's logs have often served him a good purpose in the past, and he may make another draft on them now.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Opening of the Inland Sea by the Allied Fleet, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—Official advices of October 28, from Yokohama, confirm the report of the opening of the Inland Sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost twelve killed and fifty-four wounded; the Japanese from two hundred to three hundred killed and wounded.

The steamer *Sea King*, chartered by Minister Pruyn to accompany the fleet to represent the United States, did great execution with her 32-pounder Parrott gun. She was afterwards sold to the Japanese Government for $108,000. The indemnity to the Americans is expected to reach $200,000.

The Commissioners of the Allies were to meet the Japanese officials at Kanagawa on October 19, to fix upon the amount of the indemnities to the various nations.

The ports are to be dismantled and the fleet will remain to see that the Ispolu keeps his promise.

It is believed that the Japanese Government will henceforth be able to keep the unruly nobles in check.

EAST TENNESSEE.

General Gillem at Knoxville.

OUR LOSS IN THE RECENT AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—General Gillem is safe at Knoxville with his command.

In the attack on his outposts, our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, did not exceed four hundred men.

COUNTING THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The soldiers' vote, so far as counted this morning, gave President Lincoln a majority of 2003. The vote stands Lincoln 4064; McClellan 2061. The vote on board the United States supply steamer *Donegal* was Lincoln 20, McClellan 7.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

EXTENT OF THE WORK.

The Criminals and their Crimes.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.

THE PENALTIES INCURRED.

A FORTUNATE INFORMER.

He Makes Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

DETAILS OF THE MATTER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department of recent operations on the part of Internal Revenue Officers, which shows that they are wide awake, not only to the interests of the Government, but also to their own interests. Three large breweries, with all the personal property, such as boilers, vats, horses, wagons, barrels, beer on hand, &c., have been seized by one of the New York Collectors for infractions of the plain requirements of the Internal Revenue law. The property amounts in all to more than a million of dollars.

It appears these brewers were in the habit of distilling illicitly and secretly their refuse or sour beer, without taking license as distillers, making the necessary tri-monthly returns required of them by law as such, or paying taxes on the spirits distilled. The operations were conducted with such caution that, although the Internal Revenue law has been in operation over two years, they had not been discovered until now. Summary proceedings followed the discovery, and although the parties claimed that they were unaware of the provisions of the law with regard to returns of distilled spirits—under all circumstances—and payment of duty thereon, they were not allowed to reap any advantage from this shallow subterfuge.

The penalties incurred by these parties are enormous. They are required, under the law, to take out licenses as distillers, to give bonds, to make regular tri-monthly returns, and perform other important acts. A penalty of five hundred dollars attaches to a refusal or neglect to do any or either of these actions; and the property of parties who are detected in attempting to defraud the Government by such acts as were committed by these parties is all liable, upon proof of the intent, to confiscation.

As the moiety of the penalties goes to the informer, the fortunate man who discovered these stupendous frauds, and brought them to the attention of the executive officer, has, in all probability, made himself independent for life. His share will amount to nearly $300,000.

We are glad to observe, in view of the strictures lately made upon New York officials by one of our leading contemporaries, that this seizure was the result of patient perseverance in following up a slight trail in the office of one of the City Collectors, no outside parties having had any hand in the affair.

New York is not the only city, it appears, where ingenious and extensive frauds on the Government are endeavored to be perpetrated. One of the Revenue Inspectors of St. Louis lately had occasion to suspect a leading firm of that city of making false returns of cigars manufactured by them.

After a series of carefully conducted investigations, the officer obtained such irresistible proofs of the firm's guilt, that they at once owned up, threw their books open to his inspection—which, however, he had a right by law to demand—aided him in ascertaining the exact amount due the Government and the proper return, paid the full tax, and then begged to be allowed to pay the full amount of penalty incurred by them, viz.:—$5000, without taking the case go to court.

The question presented a curious phase of the law. By its provisions a moiety of the penalties obtained by prosecution goes to the informer, and the informer is ascertained by decree of Court. In this case, as there was no prosecution, the informer could not be legally ascertained, but as the Department was determined that the thankless but responsible and honorable office of the detective should not go unrewarded, it decreed that the compromise with the parties should be based upon the ground that they should pay one-half of the sum to the inspector who had filed the information resulting in the discovery of the fraud, and the other half to the Government. Thus it will be seen that the Department intends to deal not only justly but generously with those to whose energy and intelligence it is indebted for valuable information.

The Government has thus far been so lenient with those who have failed to comply with the provisions of the Stamp Act, allowing pleas of "ignorance of the law" as an excuse, until some people have begun to feel that the law is nearly a dead letter, and that all payments they do make in the way of stamps are in the nature of voluntary contributions.

From the following incident, which took place in Louisville, our readers will see that the Internal Revenue Officers have not only the power but the will to enforce the law.

A person brought to the Collector an unstamped receipt, asking whether it was considered a legal paper; he was informed that it was not, and that the maker had incurred a penalty, probably carelessly, and he was advised to return with it to him, with a request that it might be stamped. He returned shortly afterwards, stating that the only answer he had received was abuse and threats of violence. The Collector went immediately to the office of the District Attorney and had the maker of the receipt cited before the United States Commissioner. When the law was read to the defendant, he at once drew his pocket-book, paid his $200 fine and went home, it is hoped, a wiser if a poorer man. The costs of the prosecution were $4. The remaining $196 were divided between the Government and the informer. Let others beware!

Deaths in the Old Point Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 19.—The following are among the deaths in the hospitals at Old Point since the last report:—Dwight Williams, 203d Pennsylvania; John F. Sharp, 55th Pennsylvania; Tobias Brown, 199th Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Rifle, 58th Pennsylvania; Samuel H. Christy, 188th Pennsylvania; Charles M. Swift, 211th Pennsylvania; Jacob A. Warner, 203d Pennsylvania.

A severe northeast storm set in to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour firm; sales of 8500 barrels at $9 25@9 95 for State; $10 00@11 80 for Ohio, and $10 30@15 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of 2500 bushels at an advance of 2 cents. Corn advanced 2 cents; sales of 15,000 bushels at $1 46. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $39 50@39 75. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

—A substitute broker in Concord, New Hampshire, says that he has put two thousand men in the United States service.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS

RETREAT OF PRICE.

CAPTURE OF HIS CARRIAGE.

OUR PURSUIT AT AN END.

Official Despatch from General Curtis.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, CAMP ARKANSAS, November 8, via Fort Scott, November 15.—To General Davies:—We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rearguard crossed the Arkansas river, under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen into our hands.

We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds, who I hope may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

Picket Line Retaken.

The steamer *Monohansett*, from City Point, reports all quiet when she left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Butler had regained possession of the strip of picket line taken by the enemy on Thursday night, and our gunboats had moved up towards Dutch Gap, as it to be in readiness to take a hand in the fighting should the enemy again attempt any further offensive demonstrations.

Accident to the "Cossack."

The *Manhansett* came up in place of the regular mail steamer *Cossack*, which ran into a schooner on her downward trip. After getting clear of the schooner, the *Cossack* accidentally ran aground near Maryland Point, when it was discovered that three holes had been knocked into her bottom just above the water line, in her collision with the schooner.

The steamer *Guide* came to the relief of the *Cossack*, and took off her mails and passengers, and conveyed them to Fortress Monroe. It was a fortunate circumstance that the *Cossack* ran aground; for at the time her crippled condition was unknown to her officers.

Had she proceeded on her way she doubtless would have gone down with all on board, thereby causing great loss of life, as she had a large number of passengers on board.

Capture of Blockade-Runners.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the blockade-runners schooners *Panola Savinpa*, and *Cora Sawyer*, the former on the 27th and the latter on the 28th ult., while attempting to run into Velasco Pass, Texas.

They were laden with assorted cargoes, such as gunny bags, hoop iron, &c. Also of the capture of the schooners *Love* and *John A. Havard*, by the United States steamer *Fort Morgan*, while attempting to enter the port of Velasco, with assorted cargoes.

Case of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky.

Several prominent Kentuckians are here in reference to the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs. They will not succeed in getting him released. The heads of departments will recommend Congress to increase the salaries of clerks moderately.

The Second Corps.

Major-General Humphrey, it is said, will succeed General Hancock in command of the 2d Corps, in the event of that commander's withdrawal from the army. It is General Hancock's wish to go North to undergo medical treatment of his wound, and while recuperating to devote his energies to the re-enlistment and organization of a corps of veterans who have seen at least two years' service.

The Cabinet.

It is stated that Secretaries Seward and Welle are at variance again over the surrender of the *Florida*. Secretary Stanton is more seriously indisposed again. The announcement of General Butler's succeeding Secretary Stanton has aroused all the representative fossils of the conservatives, and they have been plying the President in season and out of season, until it has become one of the pleasantries of the Capitol that General Banks has entirely eclipsed Mr. Whiting, and become himself chief solicitor of the War Department.

Hood and Sherman.

In reference to popular anxieties concerning Hood's invasion of East Tennessee, it may be stated that it is not Sherman's want to leave the hars down behind him. The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th publishes General Sherman's letter to the Sanitary Commision, and conjectures therefrom that he is marching for the release of the Union prisoners.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—This evening Professor Hutchinson and his trained dogs. Messrs. G. H. Hutchinson and T. H. Murray and Mr. W. Kennedy, versatile clown, will make their first appearance, in addition to the very popular troupe of artists who have drawn so largely upon public attention since the opening. On Saturday evening the audience was so large that accommodations had to be made on the stage for several hundred ladies and gentlemen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 48. Noon, 49. 3 P. M. 49. Wind, E. N. E.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 51 men, of whom 47 were enlisted for three years, 3 for two years, and 1 for one year. They were credited to the different wards as follows:—First Ward 4; Fifth Ward 3; Ninth Ward 3; Tenth Ward 1; Twelfth Ward 1; Fifteenth Ward 12; Eighteenth Ward 1; Twentieth Ward 1; Twenty-first Ward 2; Twenty-second Ward 12; Twenty-third Ward 5; Twenty-fifth Ward 1. During the past week the sum of $155,298 63 was paid out for bounties to volunteers.

Volunteers are more plenty to-day than they have been for a year past. Since the election more men can be found who are willing to enter the army than before. Recruits are plenty, and all that is now needed is for the several wards to offer an inducement in the shape of bounty, and in this way may readily secure a sufficient number of men to meet any calls that may in future be made upon them. Some of the wards have already adopted this precaution and, are meeting with success. Nearly three thousand men have been obtained and will be credited to any future call. This number is being daily augmented, and if our citizens by their efforts will endeavor to stimulate the recruiting spirit which now so generally prevails, our city will be far ahead of all others in the good work of filling the ranks of our army.

RECONSTRUCTED.—The Mechanics' Institute, a literary association of Southwark, was reorganized on Saturday evening last by the election of H. Edmonds, President; Harry Gildea, Vice-President; F. G. Fisher, Treasurer; and John W. Frazier, Secretary. A board of twelve managers was also elected, and from the enthusiasm manifested on Saturday evening, the Mechanics' Institute bids fair to become all it ever was in its palmiest days.

With a valuable library worth at least $5000, and with such gentlemen as Rev. Dr. Durborow, Messrs. Merrick & Sons, and Morris, Tasker & Co. taking warm interest in it, the Institute will be an honor to the citizens of Southwark.

THE DEATH OF ALBERT NEWSAM.—The sad intelligence of the death of Albert Newsam, the distinguished deaf and dumb artist, reached us yesterday. He died on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, at the "Living Home," near Wilmington, Delaware, after a lingering illness of several years, resulting from an attack of paralysis. His history was a remarkable one, and in his peculiar line (lithography) he had no superior in this country. It would be a tedious task to enumerate the many excellent drawings which he has made; suffice it, that in the political world he is well known for his numerous likenesses of the distinguished members of various Cabinets, which, for fidelity to the originals, and superior finish, will compare with any productions of the kind on either side of the Atlantic.

To the Indian portrait gallery he has contributed some of the best specimens to be found in that elegant and entertaining collection. In the dramatic line, his portraits of distinguished histrionists have ever been regarded with admiration for their accuracy and superior finish. As a copyist, he has been pronounced faultless. At the establishment of Mr. Duval he was the principal artist. The superb productions of his pencil equalled the finest of the French artists, and the latter are well known to have no superior in tone and artistic finish.

Several of his magnificent crayon drawings and lithographic productions now adorn the halls of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the corner of Pine and Broad streets, and are exhibited with commendable pride by the managers of that benevolent institution, as the work of Albert Newsam, one of their earliest and most distinguished pupils. His conduct in life was of the most irreproachable and exemplary character, and endeared him to his numerous acquaintances and every lover of the fine arts. The eminence which he attained in the lithographic art will doubtless confer upon him an immortal name in its annals, and the incidents of his life present an interesting biography.

We learn that a committee of his friends purpose having the body removed to this city, for interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of John A. McAllister, Esq., Twenty-first street, below Chestnut, and will be attended by the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The services will be at St. Clement's the Episcopal Church, corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets, and will present, no doubt, a sad and interesting scene. They will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of New York, who has been telegraphed to for that purpose, and every effort will be made to render the occasion, one not only of deep solemnity, but an impressive tribute of respect to the memory of the departed.

THE VISITING BOSTON COMMITTEMEN.—The Committee from the City Council of Boston, who have been stopping in our city for some days past for the purpose of contracting for iron girders to be used in the construction of the new Municipal Hall now building in the "hub of the universe," will leave us to-day for home.

The Bostonians were entertained principally by private parties, but were especially in charge of our own city councilmen, whose attentions will not be forgotten by the visitors. On Friday the strangers were escorted to Girard College, and other Philadelphia institutions. On Saturday they were shown around Fairmount Park and the Water Works. Yesterday several of the Committee were present at the blessing of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A number of the visiting gentlemen are members of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., of Massachusetts, and on Saturday evening Past Grand Masters Adams and Tucker, of Boston, members of the City Council of that place, were introduced to Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, of this city, at Sixth and Haines streets, by M. W. Past Grand Master J. Alexander Simpson and M. W. Past Grand Sire B. B. Nicholson, of this State. A number of interesting addresses were made, and the occasion was one that will be long remembered by the members of the Order present.

A WELL-WORN BATTLE-FLAG.—In the month of February last Clement Thigley, Esq., of this city, presented Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, of which he was formerly an officer, with an elegant silk guidon. This flag was carried by the battery on Sherman's celebrated march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At the presentation of this flag, the gallant Lieutenant of the battery promised to return it only when it had been by the storm of battle rendered unfit for use. The condition has now been fulfilled, and this morning we have seen this relic of our glorious advance in the Southwest. It is indeed tattered and torn, and speaks more eloquently than words of the brave deeds of its defenders, and how in the foremost shock of battle they met the foe. As Knapp's Battery now journey with Sherman on his grand Southward march, they may rest assured that their tattered guidon will remain with us not only as a remembrancer of the gallant service they have performed, but as a welcome augury of their complete and final triumph over their enemies. The battery now numbers two hundred and fifteen men ready for duty, and more recruits arriving. We should call this a popular battery.

DEDICATION OF A COLLEGE.—To-morrow evening, at eight o'clock, the new college rooms of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Bannister, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner Chesnut and Tenth streets, will be dedicated. On the occasion an address on "Commercial Education" will be delivered by the eminent merchant, Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York.

The rooms of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Bannister are located in the third story of the Assembly Buildings, and are fitted up in a manner calculated to insure the greatest care and comfort of the student. The course of study pursued at the institution of these gentlemen is so well known to the public that it is useless to allude to it here. Suffice it to say, that under the tuition of these gentleman a thorough knowledge of those studies requisite in mercantile life can be obtained in as short a time and at as cheap rates as any similar establishment in our city.

The attendance at the opening to-morrow will no doubt be quite large. David Paul Brown, Esq., will preside.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The establishment of the Press Club in this city has been the means of originating the question of similar associations in other cities. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, in speaking of the club, says:—This association, organized during the summer, now contains about forty members, including proprietors, editors, reporters, correspondents, and contributors. The object is to promote social intercourse among the members of the profession, and to secure an interchange of views upon the subject of journalism. Meetings are held twice a month, and at present a series of essays are being delivered by the members of the club, each gentleman discussing some topic connected with the profession. Why cannot we have a similar club here? The intercourse arising from such an association would, we doubt not, prove a benefit to the entire press fraternity.

CLEANSING THE FAIRMOUNT BASINS.—The work of cleansing the basins at Fairmount is still progressing, and it will be some days yet before the task is completed. The operation, which is an interesting one, is witnessed by a large number of persons. Nearly every load that is removed from the bottom of the basin contains a large number of fish, some of which are of unusual size. They are taken possession of by the workmen, and those that have eaten of them testify that the flesh is much sweeter and purer than that of the finny tribe generally. This is no doubt owing to the fact of their having been born and bred in the basin, the waters of which have not been disturbed for fourteen years, and which is much purer than our rivers.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.—This is the title of a large, handsome, and well-conducted news and family paper, published by S. E. Cohen & Son, No. 108 S. Third street. This is the fifth newspaper of its kind published in Philadelphia, but there is room for it, and we doubt not it will be successful. Philadelphia sustains nine daily papers, and it is reasonable to suppose that two-thirds of this immense crowd of readers are desirous of having the news on Sunday as well as upon other days.

INQUEST IN A HOMICIDE CASE.—This afternoon Coroner Taylor will commence an investigation into the manner of the death of Francis Mellon, a shoemaker, who was stabbed about a week since at a house on Fitzwater street, above Eighth. The particulars of the affair have already been published in THE TELEGRAPH. Mellon died yesterday at the Hospital. The party who inflicted the wound has not yet been arrested.

HEARING WAIVED.—This morning the election officers of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, who were arrested upon a charge of fraud and misdemeanor in office, were arraigned before Alderman Welding for a further hearing. Mr. Brooks, counsel for the defendants, stated that they would waive any further hearing, and enter bail for their appearance at court. Bail in the sum of $800 was accordingly entered by each defendant.

WOMEN AS "MARKETERS."—If women are not able to gracefully enter a passenger railway car they can "market," and that to perfection also. It has been well said that "the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and this must account for the predominance of the female sex at our markets. The ladies know the weak point of their "lords," and do not fail to avail themselves of it; and if you want to see "beauty and booty" together just visit our markets on some rainy day, such as we have had for the past week. Not "beauty and the beast," alone, but beauty and the market-basket. Woman turned into a business personage—woman as a worker out of doors for an hour—woman under difficulties—woman as a caterer—woman as a chaffeer—woman as a vegetable, poultry, and beefsteak connoisseur—in a word, woman as a philanthropist, getting food for the hungry, and making herself as useful as ornamental.

When the weather is fine, and the walking dry, woman's task as a marketer, in spite of the crowd, baby wagons, and heavy market-baskets, is not extremely unpleasant. But in muddy, stormy, and wintry weather comes "the tug of war," and Heaven have mercy upon our wives and daughters. Rain overhead, mud under foot, umbrellas, hoops, baby-wagons, bedraggled skirts, muddy dogs, men, women, children, all mixed promiscuously together, present a scene of dampness, confusion, and misery impossible to be described. Surely the "lords of creation," should vote the wife who can "market" in stormy weather the most priceless of all objects in this mundane sphere.

The Official Vote at the October Election.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—The following is the official report of the vote of the State at the October election. It includes the home and soldiers' vote:—

District.	Union.	Democrat.	Union maj'y.	Dem. maj'y.
1st	7,742	9,744	....	2,002
2d	11,767	7,290	4,477	....
3d	11,467	9,992	1,475	....
4th	13,088	9,344	3,744	....
5th	11,007	10,729	278	....
6th	9,001	12,847	....	3,846
7th	10,908	7,231	3,677	....
8th	5,971	12,076	....	6,105
9th	11,804	7,344	4,460	....
10th	10,679	11,154	....	475
11th	6,203	13,026	....	6,823
12th	10,068	10,578	....	510
13th	9,724	8,723	1,001	....
14th	11,619	11,092	527	....
15th	10,576	13,382	....	2,800
16th	11,242	11,174	68	....
17th	9,225	8,716	509	....
18th	11,533	10,691	842	....
19th	11,691	9,974	1,717	....
20th	14,214	10,376	3,838	....
21st	10,730	10,855	....	125
22d	11,293	7,070	4,223	....
23d	11,892	8,124	3,768	....
24th	11,727	10,112	1,615	....
			35,716	
			21,857	
Majority			13,859	

FAST YOUTH.—James O'Brien, a lad, was before Alderman Toland this morning, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon from Second street, above Callowhill. The lad, when arrested, was amusing himself by driving about town. He is represented as a very fast youth. He was commited to answer the charges preferred against him.

SUNK.—The brig *A. C. Titcomb*, loaded with coal, sprang a leak while lying at one of the railroad piers at Port Richmond on Saturday night last, and sunk. A steam pump will be placed on board to-day.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make* and *material*, from 25 to 50 *per cent.* lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

A SERIOUS CASE OF MALT-TREATMENT.—The Government, we see, has been swindled out of some two hundred thousand dollars in the way of revenue and income tax, by the New York brewers. But besides their beer they have been brewin' for themselves trouble, and we hope Secretary Fessenden will make them *hop* around, teaching them better how to *barrel* up their beer and *stave* off their dues to their country, while many brave and patriotic sons are brought to their *bier* to support the country. These fellows, with their *beer*, try to defraud it. A suit of "true blue," from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, would decorate one, and a suit of half-and-half, such as they wear at Sing-Sing, the other.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We are learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
French Caramels Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

WHO MINDS A GOLD—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid those dreadful aforementioned. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'s PIANOS, and MASON & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, to be had only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents,
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS, NATURAL STYLES, artistic execution, life-like in expression and coloring. B. F. Reimer's Fourth-page, life size Photographs in oil colors, and Carte de Visite, No. 624 Arch street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The November sessions

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

THE ROAD TO PEACE.

No one can wish the war to continue one hour beyond the point of actual, imperative public necessity. Though persons may differ in opinion as to the conditions on which the war should be allowed to cease, yet all must desire to see it speedily brought, if possible, to a satisfactory end. Those who fancy that the war has been kept up, or is to be kept up, for its own sake do both parties to it great injustice. The Rebels freely confess that they are anxious for a cessation of hostilities, and the national authorities at Washington have repeatedly avowed the same wish. Nor has there been any period since the conflict began when the Rebels could not have had peace by simply laying down their arms, subject to the mercy of that Government against which they most unjustly revolted.

But they would not have peace on those terms, while the National Government could not grant it on any other. JEFFERSON DAVIS has insisted on the independence of the Southern States as the *sine qua non* of pacification, and to that ultimatum he has but recently reaffirmed his purpose to adhere. Whether he will be able to have his will in that respect much longer, depends upon his army and the people who sustain it at home. For JEFFERSON DAVIS, it should be remembered, is, in fact, but one man among several thousands in the rebellious States, and though he wields, for the time being, as the so-called President of the Rebel Government, the collective power of the Southern people, he is not absolute in his office, and may be forced by popular pressure, and possibly the vote even of his armies, to yield up his own ambitious plans, and accept peace on more reasonable and therefore practicable conditions than he has heretofore asserted his resolution to insist upon to the last extremity.

In fact, if peace is to be made with the South on the only basis on which the nation can possibly conclude it consistently with its honor and future safety, it obviously must be effected by and through a controlling majority of the Southern people, including many of those who are now in the army. It is quite plain, also, that those persons in the South who are still engaged in civil pursuits, and are therefore scattered and unorganized, cannot easily or safely initiate measures looking to a peace on the condition of a restoration of the Union. They are not in a situation to act in effective concert, and if they were, their power, to accomplish anything, without the concurrence of the civil authorities and the military would be but limited and uncertain indeed.

Yet it is not to be taken for granted that the way to a peace, honorable and permanent, may not be opened in spite of the Confederate Government. The several States composing that league in rebellion are, or claim to be, in so far sovereign as to act for their independent welfare whenever they may separately fancy that the necessity or occasion for such action has arisen. It was on this principle that they all claimed the right to leave the Union and form themselves into a new federation, based on the same absurd idea, and therefore just as loose in its coherence, and subject to dissolution at the pleasure of its several members, as they held that Confederation to be from which they capriciously seceded. Hence any one of the insurgent States may at any moment, or whenever it sees fit, revolt against the first revolt and resolve itself back into that political association from which it withdrew nearly four years ago. It is to be presumed that whenever either one or more of the seceded States adopts that course, it would at once recall its soldiers from the Confederate service, and that that order would be promptly obeyed. The retirement of the men from the army of DAVIS might be, or probably would be, resisted; but that would be likely to start a mutiny in the Rebel army, and with that wedge of division once introduced, disaffection among the troops would spread rapidly, the military power of the Rebellion would be speedily broken up, and the fate of the atrocious revolution would be completely and finally sealed.

In view, then, of these facts, peace by negotiation may not be so impossible or so remote as some people believe. It could do no harm, at least, for the Administration to proclaim just now the conditions on which the seceded States will be severally readmitted into the Union, and then leave them to accept or reject the offer in their individual capacity, either with or without the co-operation and sanction of the Rebel authorities at Richmond. In our judgment but little is to be hoped for from direct negotiation with the Confederate Government. We hold Mr. DAVIS and his associated leaders of the Rebellion to be judicially blinded by passion, and inaccessible to all rational arguments in favor of the only sort of peace that it is practicable for this Government to make with the Rebels. It is true that, if terms were offered to DAVIS, and they were rejected, it would probably increase the war feeling in the North, and infuse new vigor into our arms. And in that respect the measure would be to our advantage in any event. But we predict that peace, on right conditions, will come at last, if it shall come at all, short of subjugation, only through the separate action of the several States now in rebellion. To that end, therefore, all possible efforts should be directed.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

The Richmond Congress has its troubles, just as the United States Congress used to have its troubles when the "chivalry" ruled in its halls. The Scriptural assertion, that there is no peace for the wicked, holds good in the case of the wisdom assembled at the Rebel capital. Only the other day, DAVIS startled the legislators with his message; and on another day SEDDON, in his report, made their eyes roll about as wildly as those of a dying gladiator in the fifth act. These, however, were outside difficulties—DAVIS and his War Secretary are outsiders, having no voice in the august deliberations of that august body known as the "Confederate Congress." The distinguished members of that Council can use their pleasure regarding the President and the Secretary, and they sit in solemn judgment on all they do or all they ask for. They assume that both of these functionaries are servants of the people. Perhaps they are, for the present.

But the Confederate Solons have discovered "treason in the camp"—right in their own midst—mayhap directly in front of the Speaker's desk. This is astounding, and a committee is appointed to examine into the matter at once. That is a good sign—it shows improvement and an advance in civilization. In other days "Southern chivalry" used to burn and hang men suspected of lacking fealty to Southern institutions, without judge, jury, committee, or benefit of clergy. There is hope for these men. They are gradually growing up to the times, and WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB may thank his stars that his fellow-members in the Rebel Congress did not have him tied by the neck to the lamp-post in front of the capitol.

Mr. COBB's antecedents smacked of disloyalty, and so a committee was duly appointed, duly consisting of eminent "Southern Rights men," who report that "the accused remained "within the Yankee lines, of his own accord, "when he could easily have left had he so "desired; *that his conduct and conversation* "*since he has been among them clearly shows* "*that he is hostile to the Confederate cause.*"

This was enough to settle his fate, but in commiseration the Rebel Congress concluded to adjourn the matter over a day or two, which was done; but when it came up as a special order on last Thursday, Mr. CHILTON drove the last nail into the coffin, by reading extracts from the New York *Tribune* to show that COBB was a good and true man to the United States Government. That decided the question; and to make things worse, the accused did not appear in his seat. He did not deign a reply to his enemies—refused even to show his face in the traitorous assemblage. What more could be wanted as proof against him than this?

Consequently the resolution offered by the Committee was pressed for adoption, viz.:—

"*Resolved*, That WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, "member elect from the Third District of "Alabama, having failed to appear and claim his "seat, but remains within the enemy's lines, on "terms of friendly intercourse with them, thus "manifesting his disloyalty to the Confederate "States, his name be, and the same is hereby "stricken from the roll of members of this House.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be "forwarded to the Governor of Alabama, that "proper steps may be taken to fill the vacancy "occasioned by the expulsion of the said W. R. "W. COBB."

But a Mr. CLARK from Missouri, which State has just given Mr. LINCOLN twenty thousand majority, proposed an amendment, that "he be expelled," which amendment finally carried by a vote of 75 yeas, nays none. So Mr. COBB's name no longer stands upon the Rebel roll at Richmond to remind his late associates of their treason, or make the blush mantle their cheeks when it was called over by the Clerk.

We all remember that Mr. COBB was the last member of the United States Congress from the South to leave his seat at Washington when the Rebellion was inaugurated. He was always a strong Union man, and he lifted his voice and used all his influence, which was great, to prevent the secession of the Southern States. With ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, JERE CLEMENS, JOHN M. BOTTS, and other distinguished Southerners, he saw nothing but ruin to the South in case of a war for separation. To win him over effectually to the side of rebellion, after his return home he was chosen to the Rebel Congress in his district, but his lukewarmness in the cause, has created the suspicion that his heart still yearned for the old Union—the old flag. Hence his arraignment before the House on the charge of disloyalty and his summary expulsion.

Mr. COBB is a man highly respected, has a large circle of influential friends throughout the South, and can prove a sharp thorn in the Confederate side. There is no doubt but that he is loyal at heart, and his influence, which may soon be exerted, in view of SHERMAN'S operations, may tell with fearful effect upon the Rebel cause in Alabama and Georgia.

The leaven of the old Union is at work quietly, it is true, but with an energy which will result in good.

OUR CAVALRY CONQUESTS.

The pæan that shall rightly celebrate the triumphs of our cavalry since the commencement of the war should be written in some gallant metre, in which the sound shall form a ratting accompaniment to the sense. That pæan would be one of pride, indeed. We have not only kept pace with all the achievements of olden times—we have not only illustrated the prowess and military genius which have already made world renowned a few names, and handed them down to us from antiquity, but we have accomplished these results under circumstances peculiarly fitted to retard them. The achievements of the cavalry arm of the service constrain admiration and challenge criticism. If, at the beginning of the war, it was a mistake to suppose that we could dispense with cavalry, or at least that it need not be employed to any great extent, that mistake has at least been corrected speedily, and with results which are necklaced together into a series of the most brilliant military triumphs of any age. But it is not as themes for the poet, nor as objects for the historian's calm applause, that they need be more especially considered.

Every thoughtful, plain, honest, sober-thinking business man has an interest in them. We may sing the song of victory in our most triumphant keys, and we may glory almost to extravagance in the results achieved by a proper use of the "magnificently stern array" of battle. But it is the solid consequences which secure a lasting appreciation. It is by the approbation we award in our "sober second thought" that the amount of our gains is to be guaged.

We have no puny growth of cavalry leaders. They are men of choice parts, and like the knights of "Lear," all particulars of duty know. They are all gallant, men who are not long in seeing what to do, and who are still quicker in doing it. The corps of KAUTZ and brevet Brigadier-General SPEAR, for instance, have achieved an amount of solid good not even yet appreciated to the full. Then we have KILPATRICK and MCCOOK, under SHERIDAN, the careful DEVIN, the vehement and brilliant CUSTER, the gallant MERRITT, the experienced and accomplished TORBERT, and General POWELL, who has distinguished himself in the Valley. SHERIDAN has not yet made his last raid. We may be sure he has plenty of brilliant things to accomplish, and that he will achieve them in the most thorough manner.

The entirety and completeness of our success is the chief cause for self-congratulation; and the success itself is garnished and set off by the unprecedentedly brilliant style in which it has been consummated. The TYRTÆUS to sing our triumphs should not be lame. He should be a hero-poet who has taken part in the contest, and who has fine, noble thoughts evolving from a heart which beats with healthful blood circulating in a frame of perfect mould. But in SHERIDAN, and KAUTZ, and TORBERT, and MERRITT, and CUSTER, and DEVIN, and KILPATRICK, and MCCOOK, and POWELL, and SPEAR, and ROUSSEAU, and GREGSON, and STANLEY, and PLEASONTON, we have a host of cavalry officers who have done their duty, and achieved results whose separate brilliancy differs in degree according to the circumstances which induced them and the genius of the officers themselves.

But to refer to the most convincing record of facts and figures, a brief look at our successes is satisfactory. The 2d Cavalry Division of SHERIDAN'S army, for instance, since the 1st of August has captured ninety-two sets of artillery harness, thirteen cannon, one battery forge, five ambulances, one thousand sets of horse equipments, seven thousand head of cattle, seventy-five sets of wagon harness, ten caissons, twenty-four wagons, and ten sets of ambulance harness. It has demolished forty wagons, seven hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, three caissons, five ambulances, and three thousand stand of small arms.

Let it be remembered, too, that in addition to these about two million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, in the shape of tanneries, factories, saw-mills, grain forage, barns, furnaces, depots, ambulance wagons, and the like. Besides this property captured and destroyed, over fifteen hundred prisoners were taken, and one hundred and fifty of the enemy killed and five hundred wounded. These results were accomplished only by one division. They are sufficient to prove the efficiency of our cavalry. They argue that the terms of triumph in which the people praise our cavalry operations are not merely the fleeting commendations bestowed upon the success of the moment, but the serious homage with which a nation acknowledges valuable labors.

No wonder, then, that the enemy should waste so much breath in denouncing their own cavalry. No wonder they are devoured by envy when they survey our glittering achievements, and mourn over the spoils which have fallen into our hands, and are so irreparable a loss to them. Now that their last resources are being drained, they can illy afford that we should be successful. It is but natural that they should lament the insufficiency of their own cavalry leaders and of their own horsemen. In this respect, as in others, the fact has been demonstrated to them that they are not a match for us; and that although Chivalry with them may mean one thing, Cavalry has been made to mean quite another.

The cavalry chiefs of the South have doubtless done their best. No one doubts that. But STUART and JOHN MORGAN, the raiders *par excellence*, are dead, and no one to fill precisely the place of "Old Grizzly" has yet been discovered. Among their shining lights they reckon Lieutenant-General N. B. FORREST, Major-General W. H. F. LEE they laud as dashing, and LOMAX is memorialized as the saviour of the Valley. WHEELER is their cavalry failure in East Tennessee and Georgia, and MARMADUKE their raider-in-chief of West Mississippi.

WADE HAMPTON, in Virginia, is their iron hero, and IMBODEN, whose star has lately declined, is the great raider of the Shenandoah valley. VAUGHAN, one of their new lights, has lately been shiningly defeated in East Tennessee; and BASIL DUKE, RODDY, and ECHOLS swell out the list of their cavalry chiefs. Yet, comparing the doings of the Rebel troopers with the operations of ours and calling to mind the sweeping, wide success which has characterized our cavalry conduct everywhere, it will be easily believed that the cavalcade which shall adorn the processional display of our hour of ultimate triumph will represent some of the most intrinsically valuable achievements ever compassed.

Since General GRANT took command of the army the cavalry arm has proved of special service. Under SHERMAN, in the West, exploits have been achieved by comparison of which many an other valiant deed shines but poorly. Living in the very atmosphere of dazzling deeds, we are apt either not to give them the due measure of appreciation, or else to degenerate into empty bombast in our applause. But in the exploits of our cavalry, and particularly in contrasting them with the inefficiency of Rebel horse-troops, subjects are to be found to excite intelligent gratitude in the least sensitive and impractical.

During General GRANT'S advance from the Rapidan to the James, the manœuvres of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah valley, and more especially in the battle of Cedar creek, have evinced an order of generalship which challenges comparison with the highest. Meanwhile our splendid resources in men and horses, and the utter destitution of the Rebels in both, argue most brilliantly on our side for the future. Under the leadership of such cavalry officers as our Government have, the achievements of the past will be more than equalled. Each event of the future will group itself beside them to complete the glittering chain of triumph.

MARRIED.

EVERETT—BUCHANAN.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Ruel Anthon Stevens, D. D., Garland Bennett, Dr. CHARLES SUTHERLAND EVERETT, Surgeon U. S. Army, to KATE, BRUCE, eldest daughter of the late Judge Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md.

JONES—WILLIAMS.—November 18th, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Leeds, Mr. EVAN JONES to Miss MARY ANN WILLIAMS.

SUTHERLAND—BREWER.—On the 16th instant, at Germantown, by the Rev. Garland Bennett, Dr. CHARLES SUTHERLAND Surgeon U. S. Army, to KATE BREWER, eldest daughter of the late Judge Nicholas Brewer, of Annapolis, Md.

DIED

BENNERS.—On the evening of the 19th instant, ELIZABETH BENNERS, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Benners, by Mr. Sumner, No. 1711 Brown street, on Tuesday morning, 22d instant at 9½ o'clock.

BOWMAN.—On the 19th instant, after a short illness, JONATHAN BOWMAN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Professional Lodge, No. 241, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Monument road, near the Lancaster pike, Kensington, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wednesday next, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. A funeral procession to proceed to Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

DORLAND.—About the 4th inst., at Fortress Monroe, of disease contracted in the trenches, in front of the enemy's works at Petersburg, ROBT. W. DORLAND, Company K, 206th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

JAY.—On the 19th instant, NELSON JAY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 706 Erie street, this (Monday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on Sabbath morning, 20th instant, MISS SALLIE A. MOORE, daughter of John S. Moore.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 430 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TYNDALE.—Drowned in the Ogeechee, on the night of December 23d, while in command of his company, proceeding from Hardee to Savannah, for the purpose of joining his regiment, Lieutenant WILLIAM EMMETT TYNDALE, of the 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 20 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given should his body be recovered.

DWELLING WANTED.—A NEAT Dwelling, containing four rooms, in a good neighborhood, within a half-hour's walk from the State House. A dwelling in Kensington preferred. Rent not to exceed $175 per annum. A bonus of $10, or one month's rent, will be given to the person securing a suitable dwelling for the advertiser. Address "Dwelling," at this office. 11-21-3t

FOR SALE.—THE VERY CONVENIENT three-story brick Dwelling, with three-story double back Buildings, No. 1:5 North Twentieth street, opposite St. Mark's Church. Immediate possession given. Apply to LEWIS H. RODNEY, 11-21-3t* No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO! This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FIRST LEAF. And correctly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste. Sold wholesale and retail at HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE, No. 211 CHESNUT Street, 10-4-6m] opposite State House.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS AT FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ho! Ho! You're Getting Bald, are You? —Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation nurses the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unrivalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Finest Table Chocolate.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a supply of the Best Brands, Cocoa Paste and Spanish Chocolates.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANO-FORTES AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. CELEBRATED FOR THEIR SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH. KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE. AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. AT THE WAREROOMS, No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible for every instrument we send out. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Advertising that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos for him on commission, and of course cannot expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and we pledge ourselves to make them last longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a better stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in the city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO., 11-5-wmf13 No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

PERSONAL.

FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO any person in the army or navy, or any subject connected therewith, call on or address (by letter) the Military and Naval Agency, No. 417 WALNUT street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVLIT & Co. All advice and information given free of any charge. 11

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLING'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas light, diffuse more light from one window than two ordinary pre mere light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office, 11-2-1m No. 611 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets. N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 806-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Lessee and Manager..... JOHN T. FORD. (Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.)

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(☞ According to Plutarch, the Volscians, after the killing of Coriolanus, dressed him in his general's robes, and laid his corpse on a magnificent bier, which was carried by such young officers as were most distinguished for their martial exploits. Before him were borne the spoils he had taken from the enemy, the crowns he had gained, and the plans of the cities he had taken. In this order his body was laid on the pile; when the pile was consumed they gathered up his ashes, which they interred on the spot, and erected a magnificent monument there.)

The Box Sheet, for the sale of reserved places, now open forty-six days in advance, from 9 to 5 o'clock, and 7½ to 9 o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

Secured seats 50 cents additional.

11-19-2t PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE. HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY. LAST WEEK LAST WEEK LAST WEEK of the brilliant engagement of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY. AND YANKEE COURTSHIP. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22. Produced after months of preparation, and at an ACTUAL COST OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, of Dion Boucicault's new sensational romance. PAUVRETTE; Or, UNDER THE SNOW. The performances to conclude with the farce of BROTHER BILL AND ME. On THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when the beautiful drama of the FOUR CITY THIEVES will be presented for the last time most positively.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING, The able and gifted young artist, LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN, will appear as LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE, in C. W. Taylor's moral play, EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT. EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT. EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT. EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT. Seats may be secured six days in advance. 11-21

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864, At half-past three o'clock, SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE BY THE PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB. Messrs GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, FLAGEMANS, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME. Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.....Mendelssohn Quartette, No 1, in G.....Mozart Violin Solo—Adagio and Rondo.....Rode Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat.....Beethoven

Subscription list for the season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club. Proprietors of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-18-4t

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door. Fifty Cents.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK. At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time ascended. 11-15

FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON. MR. DE CORDOVA Will give his great Lecture on Courtship and Marriage, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, (THANKSGIVING NIGHT), AT CONCERT HALL. TICKETS 50 CENTS, or THREE FOR $1 00, For sale at Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, Athenæum & Broad and Concert Hall, three days in advance. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11-15

CHRIST REJECTED. This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, Together with the entire collection of the Institution. Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS. WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Directress.....(Formerly Mrs. DAN RICE). CHARLES WARNER Equestrian Director.....F. H. ROSSTON Besides the celebrated SHERWOOD FAMILY, and the remainder of the regular artist TROUPE, there will appear, for the first time, on THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Professor HUTCHINSON and his CELEBRATED TRAINED DOGS. Also, Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY, wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, and also Mr. WM. KENNEDY, a very popular versatile Clown.

It will be a week of splendid entertainments, unparalleled in the history of the circus in America.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and extra performances on THANKSGIVING DAY.

Prices remain the same. First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Commence 7:30 every evening; 2:30 afternoon.

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, RACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD. SUCCESS UNPRECEDENCED! The Crowning Crowded Houses Elite of the City! HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS! THE COMPANY Has met the approval of the audience. THE VERY BEST Has been presented! A guarantee of permanence, the entertainment the best, and this to be the Temple of Minstrelsy. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence punctually at 8 o'clock. CARDS OF ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Orchestra..... 50 cents Private Boxes, Dress Circle..... $1 00 Private Boxes, Family Circle..... $1 and $2 The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Secured Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

"A GOOD NUMBER."—VARIETIES OF Human Character, Illustrated—Faces in Profile—Grades of Intelligence—Scenes in a Mad House—Secret Influence—Intellectual Culture—Woman's Sphere—Choice of Parents—Self Defense—To Young Men—Improvement of Idlers.

THE PARSON'S COURTSHIP.—A Spartan Marriage—The Wife a Pruning Knife—Whom to Marry—Mixed Temperaments Best—The Wife's Appeal—The Unspoken Warning—Are Dreams Prophetic?—Omens and Portents—The Excesses of Dress—Following Good Advice—Don't Forget your Gum—A Christmas Poem, illustrated.

THE REV. DR. POTTS, MR. F. C. C. DARLEY, Portraits, Life Scenes, and Biographies—Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Physiognomy, and Psychology—Among the Skulls, Skins, Dacotah, Seminole, Natchez, and Flat Head Indians—Definition of the Faculties—Physical Culture—A New Creation—Sleep—Water, Mental and Manual—Expansion of the Lungs—Old Age—Father God and Man—In DECEMBER No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. A new volume begins with the next number. Now is the time to subscribe. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CARTER, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 11-21 2t

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LATEST. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, ALL SHAPES, BEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. "NEW CONTINENTAL HAT." BONNETS AT MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reblocked.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Nos. 934, 936, 938 Fourteenth street, Near New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, September 28, 1864.

Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $30 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.

JOHN A. ELLISON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1 Department of Washington.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $3000 to $4000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

TO THE PUBLIC.—THIRTY YEARS AGO I was in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Mountown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

WHAT MAKES THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE?

From the Times.

Men call the re-election of President Lincoln a triumph of the Union cause. This don't tell the story. The re-election might have occurred, and have exposed the Union cause to greater danger than ever. A bare electoral majority would have surely had that effect. It would have encouraged the opposition to the Government to make its organization yet more complete, and keep itself ready for the first new opportunity to seize power. The second term of Mr. Lincoln would have seen all the faction and sedition of the first, with ten-fold greater activity. In all earthly probability we should have had flagrant insubordination here in the North long before that second term had expired.

But if the mere re-election of President Lincoln does not express the triumph, neither does the fact that it was effected by the immense majority of at least four hundred thousand. That is grand. Such a preponderance of intelligent judgments and strong wills in favor of the war vastly confirms its strength both materially and morally. Yet it does not of itself constitute a full triumph. It falls short of establishing an absolute security.

If this four hundred thousand majority had been given by one or two only of the geographical divisions of the North, it might have proved a new source of jealousy, discord, and weakness. But all parts of the North (using the term in its widest sense) contribute to this majority—New England, some 150,000 towards it; the Middle States (including Maryland), 40,000; the West 180,000; and the Pacific slope, 30,000. What is peculiarly gratifying is, that the West, the section upon which the Rebellion, from the beginning, has counted most for sympathy and co-operation, is the very portion of the North which has sustained the Union cause with the greatest number of votes.

Suppose the majorities given by the West for President Lincoln had been given the other way, would not every loyal man have felt it to be portentous? Would any majorities in the other portions, however great, have saved the Government from the danger of a new Rebellion? Possibly before this year were out, we should see the treasonable associations of the Northwest fighting up the whole section with the flames of revolt, and in open connection with the Southern Confederacy. The spirit of the Western Opposition leaders for the last twelve months, in open speech and secret conspiracy, fully warrants the assumption that they would have carried their section to any extremity of treason, had any considerable majority of the Western people sustained them at the polls.

But the loyal will of the Western people has been declared with an emphasis that forever silences faction. Nobody will be mad enough hereafter to dream of alienating the West from the Government. Even that district of the West which was formerly accounted the least attached to the Union cause—the so called Egypt of Illinois—has given President Lincoln a large popular majority, and sent no less than three Congressmen to sustain him in Congress. Loyalty is shown to be the predominant spirit everywhere from Ohio to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and thus the last hope of those who looked for sectional diversions in the North disappear. The triumph of the Union cause is as satisfactory in its geographical aspects as in its numerical results.

But one thing more was necessary to give this triumph completeness. Whatever the numerical majority among the people in favor of Mr. Lincoln, however well distributed that majority was from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet had our gallant soldiers in the field shown themselves at variance with it, there would have been room for serious misgiving. Of course, it cannot be imagined that our heroic armies would have abandoned their flag, however much they might have disagreed with the popular will in this election; yet they would have been more than men had not such a fact chilled their ardor, and generated a certain estrangement between them and the people. What gives this election the crowning security and glory is, that it meets the will of our soldiers in the field just as decidedly as our people at home.

The voters who are under orders pass the same judgment upon President Lincoln as those who still remain in civil life. There is a unanimity of conviction and of feeling between the military and civil elements engaged in the cause, that supplies the last consummate pledge of success. No popular declaration for the Baltimore Platform would have given a perfect confidence, if the military declaration had been adverse to it. The drilled and trained veterans in the field are the most necessary of all instrumentalities to the overthrow of the Rebellion.

Had they sided with the Chicago Platform, and announced by their votes that in their estimation the war was a "failure," and that the time had come for a "cessation of hostilities," what a hollow mockery would have been all these rejoicings over the decision of the people that the war must and shall go on! Were such the manifested *morale* of this army, we might well turn a deaf ear to all these shouts of civic victory, and see the cause down as doomed. But nothing of the kind appears.

In spite of all their hardships undergone, and all their blood spilled, the soldiers are even more staunch for the war than when they went fresh from their homes. All their suffering for the flag has but strengthened their resolution to stand by it to the last. They vied with the people in pledging themselves to this at the recent election. It is this which gives the late election result its full triumphant rounding—its last finishing guarantee.

BRITISH PRECEDENTS.

The spasm of indignation which seized the London press when it heard of the capture of the *Florida* might be allayed by citing some British precedents. This will doubtless be the office of the able writer on international law who has been enlightening the London *Times* over the signature of "Historicus." A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* mentions the following British precedents:—

On the 14th of September, 1803, the British seventy-four gun ships *Belleisle* and *Bellona*, with the frigate *Melampus*, detached from their squadron for the search of the *Cæsar*, discovered near Cape Henry, in the United States, the seventy-four gun ship *Impetueux*, which was, next to the *Foudroyant*, the most disabled ship of M. Willaumez's squadron. The commander of the French ship having no alternative but to bear up towards the land, hoisted the French colors and ran himself on shore. Soon afterwards, the *Melampus* fired her broadside at the French ship, which thereupon hauled down her ensign and pendant, when the boats of the British ships took possession of the *Impetueux*, and after removing the French prisoners, set fire to her.

The capture and destruction of the *Impetueux* was certainly a breach of neutrality, but the United States took very little notice of it.

The *Essex* frigate, commanded by David Porter, the father of the present gallant Admiral Porter, was attacked and captured in the Bay of Valparaiso by two British ships-of-war, in the war of 1812.

The *General Armstrong*, privateer, was attacked in the Bay of Fayal by the boats of the British fleet there. Captain Reid, who commanded the *Armstrong*, after a gallant defense and repulsing the enemy, scuttled his vessel. She was afterwards set on fire by the English. This was in September, 1814.

To these may be added the destruction of the steamer *Caroline* in the waters of the United States, by an armed force drifted out in the Province of Upper Canada—an affair which is an apt parallel for the seizure of the *Florida*.

MARMADUKE'S CAPTOR A BOY.—The Rebel General Marmaduke was captured by a little boy belonging to one of the Kansas regiments. He at first refused to surrender to an "inferior officer," but was immediately persuaded to do so. The lad brought him to General Curtis' headquarters, where he introduced himself, much to the surprise of all, but especially to the boy hero. General Curtis asked the boy how long he had to serve before his term of service would expire. The reply was "eight months." The General immediately wrote him a furlough for that time, and presented him with the horse, revolvers, belt and sabre of the Rebel General.

—About four hundred poor families of Vienna intend to emigrate to Mexico, and a subscription is taking up in the Austrian capital to defray their expenses.

—There is a story afloat abroad, that the illustrious diplomat Talleyrand is the descendant of a family who, in the eighteenth century, settled on the Penobscot river, in Maine.

—All Hindoo widows do not burn themselves up on a suttee; for lately a marriage took place in Calcutta in which the bridegroom was a law student of the Presidency College, and the bride a widow fourteen years of age, educated in the school attached to the Free Church of Scotland Mission. Independent of it being a widow marriage, which is itself of sufficiently rare occurrence to be remarkable, it is noteworthy that the parties were of different castes.

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS,

IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPEN FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parisiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

10-23mwslm

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At the lowest prices.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow,

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND PINE Streets.

Open from Auctions,

BARGAINS.

1 lot all wool plaid French Merinos, $2 12½.
1 lot Shepherd's plaid Mohairs, 50 cents.
2 lots all-linen bleached Huckaback Towellings, 50 & 75 cents.
1 lot 7-8 fine bleached Shirting Muslins, 44 cents.
1 lot brown Linen Huckaback Fringed Towels, 50 cents.
5 lots real Cashmere Broche Scarfs, $2, $2 50, $3 50, $4, and $5.
1 lot Gents' Honeycomb all-wool Scarfs, $2.
1 lot Gents' Chenille Scarfs, 75 cents.
2 lots Gents' Merino Undershirts, $1 50 and $2.
1 lot Ladies' Natural Cashmere Hose, 50 cents.
2 lots Ladies' Black Fleeced Silk Gloves, 50 and 75 cents.
Also Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests; Gents' Heavy Fleeced Undershirts; Ladies' Wool Undersleeves, 15 cents; Linen Corset Glasps, 12 cents; Velvet Ribbons, all colors; Ladies' Linen Collars, 10 cents; Gents' Silk Scarfs, 75 cents and $1 00; Hair Brushes, Combs, Notions, &c. &c., all under regular prices. 11-19-2t

SHAKER FLANNELS,

OF ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS,

At the lowest prices.

Superior Goods at 75 Cents Per Yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

FROSTED SEALSKINS,
CHOICE COLORS BEAVERS,
BEST SHADES FELTS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
VELOUR CLOTHS,

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

M. K. WILLIAMS,

No. 903 MARKET Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
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MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Having in stores a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, enables me to offer them either at as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,

in Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also, a full line of the Boisdevale

FLANNELS.

Heavy Twilled Red, White, Red, and Grey Flannels for TICKINGS.

TABLE LINENS,

BLANKETS,

and a fine

ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY,

at Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and

No. 903 MARKET Street.

M. K. WILLIAMS.

11-15-6t

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the last and most favorable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gents' Goods cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Mantle and Suit Clasps, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Ribbons, Sashes, Scarfs, and Bridal Trimmings, Veils, Sash, Belt and Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and sizes; Music Portfolios of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Needles, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Combs, Beads, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Bats of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all widths; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies and Gents' Satchels, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Country come one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSDALE & BRO., No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, on the corner. 10-6

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS,

DRY GOODS.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,

11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,

PLAIN COLORS,

PLAIDS, AND

SHADES.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—C. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING, from auction, Ingrain carpets, wool filling, 75 cents; 6/4 do., Hemp Carpets, all wool, $1, to $1 75; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1 50; Rag Carpets, 75c. to $1; Hemp and Yarn Carpets, 45 to 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 2/4, 3/4, to 6/4, $1 25; 4/4 Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Muslins, 25 to 37½c.; Delaines, 37½c.; Canton Flannels, 25c.; Chintzes 25 to 37½c.; Alpacas, 25c. to $1 50; Plaid Valencias, 50 to 62½c.; Figured French Merinoes, $1 50; Waterproof Cloaking, $1 00; Black Beaver Cloth, $2 and $4; Blankets, $3 to $10; Comforables, $3; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $2; White Flannels, 50c.; Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 50c. to $1 50; Coats' Spool Cotton, 55c.; Skirt Braid, 12c.; Pins, &c.; Hooks and Eyes, &c.; Cotton and Merino Hose, 25 to 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 11-15-6t

BASKET'S PATTERN CASSIMERE,

FOR SHIRTS,

IN BLACKS AND CHOICE SHADES.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS,

SUCH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs,
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety, and at somewhat reduced prices; the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 11-7mwf-6t

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,

MERINOES,

ALPACAS,

WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS.

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

GOULD & CO.'S,

Union Furniture Depot,

11-2mwfm3 S. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 206 N. NINTH STREET,

Has Oval Photograph Frames

se16-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se16-2m No. 181 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se3-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a speciality in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-6t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja18-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. sa19-3m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 533 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

6-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior Stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices.

McKNIGHT'S,

11-15-1m FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitz-bath Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,

9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

Depository and Financial Agent

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS

Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,

10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES

Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7-30 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

11-19-12t CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1,

BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,

11-19-10t BY

DREXEL & CO.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

interest on both payable in Gold.

10-28-fmwlm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

Philadelphia, November 17, 1864.

Coupons for Interest due 1st of January next, on the Public Debt of the United States, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,

11-18-3t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treas'y Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$8 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Mariner.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10-26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN,

S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 30 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Peter Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine, Philip B. Mingle,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by its last session, placed a contingent sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of persons engaged in the counterfeiting of the securities engraved in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is designed to be employed in the detection of persons and others through whose instrumentality counterfeits are brought to notice, and its administration, and the conduct of the measures entrusted to its hands, by order of the Secretary, under rules and regulations for reporting the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum or sum of one hundredth on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the said Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, mains, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as to yield a sum from time to time as necessary (the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for one week, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the time he shall have so published the said ordinance, shall present to Councils one or each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 11-19-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners or promises hereinafter described, that writs of scire facias upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid:

LEWIS C. CARROLL, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 218 S. SIXTH Street.

City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew M. Neely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1864. No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Ashmead street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $16 00 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864. No. 3. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on northeast side of Ashmead street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $16 00 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. September Term, 1864. No. 3. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street, 40 feet northeast of Ashmead street, 20 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $16 00 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. September Term, 1864. No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street, 40 feet northeast of Ashmead street, 20 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $16 00 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. September Term, 1864. No. 5. Lot and rubble wall, northeast side of Oxford avenue, beginning at the 1st foot southeast from Morris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morris street, 60 feet 10 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 9½ inches to a point, thence south 60 feet to the said Oxford avenue, thence southwesterly along Oxford avenue 30 feet to place of beginning. 10-7-6t

A CARD.—DELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING ROOMS AND DINING ROOMS, No. 441 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE CENTRAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by unanimous request of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed, and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 626 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his AUCTION ROOMS, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASS WARE, &c., in 600 open lots, suitable for city and country retail storekeepers.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 626 Market street.

COAL OIL LAMPS, BURNERS, LAMPS, AND TUMBLERS.

100 dozen burners, 1, 1, 2, pog and hand lamps; 100 dozen sin, bar, and table tumblers.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Government Sale of

HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Government Property, viz.:—

500 Beef Hides (more or less).
1200 Sheep Pelts (more or less).
6000 pounds of Tallow.
Also, a lot of Stables, Old Horse, Empty Barrels, &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.

S. C. GREENE,

11-14-7t Captain and C. S. V.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,

11-9-13t Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3 50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4mwslm No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET,

Office in New York,

11 8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, at noon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be, in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. [P. L. 264.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum or sums as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for redeeming the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum or sum of one hundredth on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

CATHEDRAL DEDICATION.

Dedication of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul—Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies—The Sermon by Bishop Spaulding—Very Imposing Religious Pageant—Vast Concourse of People, &c.

Yesterday was a great day among the Catholics of Philadelphia. The grand Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, which has been in progress of construction for over eighteen years, was dedicated with solemn and imposing ceremonies in the presence of a vast concourse of people, and of many of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in this and other dioceses.

At an early hour of the morning the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the massive structure, a full description of which was given in THE INQUIRER of Saturday. The fortunate holders of tickets entitling them to secured seats, soon filled the pews of the spacious edifice, and examined with eager curiosity the magnificent proportions and decorations thereof. The pews were merely temporary ones, and, like the altar, were erected merely for the occasion.

At the hour appointed the procession passed from the chapel on Summer street up Summer street to Logan Square, which was passed over, when they returned to the gate of entrance into the Square, and from thence to the front door of the Cathedral, where the ceremony of the blessing commenced and continued until a circuit of the building had been made. This ceremony consisted in the chanting of psalms, swinging of the incense, and sprinkling the walls and foundations of the church.

About 11 o'clock the grand procession entered the main door of the Cathedral, robed in all the various and magnificent robes of their respective orders, and passed through the various aisles to the chancel or sanctuary, in the following order:—

I.—The Second Master of Ceremonies, Mr. FRANCIS P. O'NEILL, and Thurifer.

II.—Brothers of Christian Schools, and Brothers of the Holy Cross.

III.—Ecclesiastical Students of the Preparatory and Theological Seminaries, including those of St. Charles de Borromeo.

IV.—Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in cassock and surplice.

V.—Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in cassock and surplice.

VI.—Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in chasubles, without spole or maniple.

VII.—Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of other Dioceses, in chasubles, without spole or maniple.

VIII.—Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in copes (with amice over the surplice).

IX.—Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of other Dioceses, in copes (with amice over the surplice).

X.—Mitred Abbots.

XI.—Rt. Reverend Bishops in cope and mitre, attended by Chaplains and Mitre bearers.

XII.—Rt. Reverend JAMES F. WOOD, D. D., celebrant, in cope and mitre, attended by Assistant Priest, Deacons of Honor, Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and other Ministers.

XIII.—Most Reverend Archbishops from other Provinces, in cope and mitre, attended by Chaplains and Mitre bearers. Noticeable among these richly garbed dignitaries were Archbishops PURCELL, MCCLOSKEY and SPALDING.

XIV.—Most Reverend Archbishop of the Province, preceded by his cross, and attended by the usual Ministers.

The procession having completed the circuit of the Cathedral, entered the Sanctuary, singing the Litanies. After the usual genuflexions and salutations, the Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Monsieur J. MCCONOMY, directed each of the prelates and clergy to their appropriate places.

The Right Reverend Celebrant, Bishop WOOD, then finished the ceremonies, attended only by his ministers and the choristers.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Vicar-General Rev. WILLIAM H. O'HARA, D.D., and the choristers, then proceeded to "bless" the cathedral by sprinkling its walls and foundations from a silver Bason containing holy water.

Bishop Wood was then arrayed by the Deacon and sub-Deacon in his pontifical vestments, consisting of his amice, cincture, stole, tunic, tunicle, gloves, chasbuil, mitre, crosier and maniple.

The Grand Pontifical Mass was then opened by Bishop WOOD. It was sung by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, Assistant Priest, Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., V. G., Rev. James O'Reily, and Rev. John J. Silcock, Deacons of Honor; Very Rev. James O'Connor, Deacon; and Rev. J. F. Shea, sub-Deacon of the Mass. Rev. Aug. J. McConomy, First Master of Ceremonies, and Mr. Francis P. O'Neil, Second Master of Ceremonies.

The ceremonial was most solemn and imposing. The grand strains of music, the solemn chanting of the Bishops and clergy, and all the accompanying scenes, combined to render the occasion one of great solemnity. At the conclusion of the first gospel, the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. M. J. SPAULDING, Bishop of Baltimore.

Sermon of Bishop Spaulding.

TEXT.—"Let women be subject to their husbands, as to the Lord.

"For the husband is head of the wife; as Christ is the head of the Church. He is the Saviour of his body.

"Therefore, as the Church is subject to Christ, so also let the wives be to their husbands in all things. Husbands, love your wives, as Christ also loved the Church and delivered himself up for it.

"That he might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life.

"That he might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot nor wrinkle nor any such thing, but that it might be holy and without blemish."—Ephesians v. 22-27.

The Archbishop then said:—

The church of which the inspired Paul is speaking in our text, is a corporate body of the believers of Christ, an organized body having but one faith, practicing but the one worship, being bound together by the one spiritual government, spiritual yet visyecal and externall, the church founded by Christ in the beginning and one in body. It presents a soundness in all its parts, it is the Church which is the body of Christ, of which Christ is the head.

This is the church which is the spouse of Christ, the bride of the Lamb, the church which Christ loves, for which Christ delivered himself up unto death, that it may be washed and purified, and become one undefiled, without spot, without wrinkle, and without blemish or any glorious church, worthy to be the bride of the glorious saviour of God, and subject to Him in all things, and in this, a precedent and model for the injunction He lays upon wives that they be subject to their husbands, the church is the bride of the Lamb; the church is subject to Christ in all things as inspiration tells us. Then the Church cannot by any possibility fall away from Christ; the Church is the lawful bride of Christ for eternity. It partakes of His divinity, and cannot be severed from Him; for what God hath joined together let no man shall put asunder. The Church was espoused by Christ, the divine founder in blood; and as the bride of Christ it shared, of course, in all His feelings and sympathies—subject to Him in all things. It did not wish a higher law than that which was the Divine bridegroom. The disciple was not above the master, and as He was scourged through the world by the tongue of calumny and the lash of the executioner so his bride has been scourged, for the church tale world by the same world. Sometimes she has tattered or seemed to totter, but she has always triumphed in the end, and so she will always everywhere triumph. Though put to death herself, again is she will rise the brightest and most glorious for all. So the Church, after every apparent death hath risen again brighter than ever.

For eighteen centuries she has made her pilgrimage, and she has come out of all with brow erect, a glorious church not having a spot or wrinkle or blemish spoken of. Eighteen hundred years have not weakened her vigor or changed her marvelous beauty. There she is now what she was proclaimed to be by the inspired Paul, eighteen centuries ago, the bride of the Lamb, our mother. For if she be the bride of the Lamb, she is the mother of the children.

We see from this the philosophy of that saying which is as old as the time of St. Paul and which finds expression in the Church from the beginning, that is, that you cannot have God for your Father unless you have the Church for your Mother. This Christian Church, established not by man—for if it had been established by man it would long since have come to noun bt—this Christian Church, which has stood up amidst revolutions and storms, amidst tottering thrones and breaking empires, has ever been the same. This is the Bride of the Lamb is not only the brightest jewel in the crown of Jesus, but it is the crown, a monument of His divinity.

"Like as He was not God or else is divine. This wonderful bride of the Lamb stands up, weak in herself, but strong because she is weak, just as the infant leaning on the mother's bosom is strong in the mother's love and the father's arm, strong because she is weak; she stands up wonderfully, bowing, it is true, sometimes to the storm, but yet in her darkest hours feeling her strength that is within her, and asserting the majesty of her power.

"The Christian Church, so wondrous in her history and her origin stands on this earth every where the same she stands here now, intermediate between the ancient religion of the Jews, succeeding to it, and the glorious consummation which awaits her and all who are her children, between the earthly Jerusalem, which has long since passed away, and the heavenly Jerusalem, which is her real and eternal home.

"She looks back to the past and she recognizes it as composed of shadows, types and figures. They have passed away before the rays of that glorious Sun of righteousness who is her bridegroom, and she rests in the past. She hath fulfilled it. The future is now before her, and, with yearning heart and straining eye, she looketh to the future for her source of consolation and strength.

"The blessed Jerusalem is before her, and she is but the pilgrim sojourning towards it. She has progress before her, being bound on a journey from earth to heaven, from time to eternity, from sorrow to joy. Henceforth during her pilgrimage on earth, she encamps in her different stations, it I may use the expression. She builds her maternal temples, and scatters them over the face of the earth. They are the resting places for her wearied spirits.

"Around them cluster the graces and beauties of God. Within them are myriads of bright things indicative of the future. These temples may be overthrown by earthquakes or destroyed by conflagrations, but she rebuilds them. They may be torn down by ruffian hands, but she rebuilds them. She is in no hurry, for she has eternity before her and divinity in her birthright. She knoweth as well what Solomon said in his prayer on the dedication of the Jewish Temple, that "God who filleth the heavens and the earth cannot be contained or circumscribed within the bounds of a temple built by human hands," is true.

"But she knoweth also that God may select certain spots for the manifestation of His presence, and for the gift of His still greater beneficence. Among these beloved spots of ancient times was that on which God, either in the form of man, as some suppose, or in the form of the highest messenger, appeared to his servant Moses in the burning bush. Moses was approaching to see what it might be. As he was drawing nearer, he was told to loose the shoes from his feet, for the ground on which he stood was holy ground.

"Such another spot was that near the banks of the Jordan, in which Joshua had that interview with a private messenger, having an unsheathed sword in his hand. Loose the shoes from thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground." Such another place was Mount Sinai, on the summit of which, amidst the thunders and lightnings, God gave his law to his servant Moses. The vast multitude were not allowed to approach nearer than the foot of the mountain on the occasion of that terrific manifestation of God's power for they fell trembling at the foot of that mountain, acknowledging that God was great and they were nothing. Such another spot was Solomon's Temple.

"The ground selected for that temple was selected with the greatest care, and the details of that building were of the minutest character. God himself was the architect, and at the prayer of Solomon Almighty God declared that he would hear the prayer of those who would pray in that place; that his eyes should be upon all those who would worship there, for he had chosen it as his own house. Now a greater than Solomon's temple in all its glory is here, and greater than Solomon would have been had he persevered to the end, for on that altar at a few moments, will be the God of Solomon himself. That God will come down in the Holy Sacrifice of love for the first time in this Christian temple open to-day for the service of God with a Christian faith. Christian associations and graces and reminiscences clustering around it. But it is a grand object, and rule is truly an awful place. Terrible is the house of God. It is the very gateway of Heaven. The Christian Church is not a lecture room, to which persons come merely to hear instruction, it is a house of prayer, and a house of the highest species of prayer, which is the sacrifice of the mass. The Divine Bridegroom appearing upon the altar, offering himself up at the header the people to his Eternal Father, and he people being down and worshipping him. The religion according to which Solomon worshipped, was a religion of types and figures, and there was nothing in it but types and figures. A religion containing merely as St. Paul intimates a shadow of the good things to come.

"In this religion, the worship of which will be performed for the first time in this newly erected house, there is no type or figure; there is living and breathing reality. The Sacrament of the Cross, or of Thanksgiving, as the Greeks call it, or a sacrament, or mere symbol, as our ministers may declare in their style it; but more bread and wine, for it that was the case, instead of ascending in the religion of the Jews to something higher, we would have fallen backwards, for the olives had a much higher and more appropriate type or figure, representing the death of Christ on the cross, than we have.

"Here had the latest, one year old, without spot, slain and it, with the blood streaming from it, for use of lives, time, that should be presented to the Father of God, slain upon these cross. Now, suppose we have nothing but mere bread and wine wherein the appropriateness of it were lost, the presence of the sacrificial victim concealed with the awful representation. Is it not, answer me candidly, lays a rough hand upon your hearts, is it not true that a fact that instead of advancing we have regressed since the days of the revelation, given to us, through Jesus Christ. No, beloved brethren, I do not wish to enter into any argument, but I state to be what every one knows to be true, that the Catholic Church for 1800 years, with a very small exceptions, they all, even to this day, Greek, Latin, Nestorian and Armenian, all believe in the real presence of Jesus Christ in the Holy sacrament of the altar, and believed it as firmly as they believed in their own existence.

"And while dwelling on many other subjects they all united upon this. Many of them were torn from the outer fold which the spectative potato of doctrine that they never failed in this belief. All the forms of the liturgy, public service, agreed on this, and the first man who dared attack it being Zwingius, who was the first man that denounced St. Martin Luther, the inaugurator of the so-called Reformation, and at this day four out of six, and probably four out of five, of all the Christians on the face of the earth believe in this mystery.

"Is it not, if it never could have been believed, if it had not been taught by Jesus himself, and this is the crowning glory of the Catholic worship. This it is that distinguishes the Catholic from the dissenting worship; this is the reason that we turn our faces reverently towards the altar. Oh, yes! we have an altar. "We have an altar," said St. Paul to the Hebrews "we have an altar; we have an altar as well as the Jews," said he, "and those who serve in the tabernacle of the Jews cannot partake of our altar."

"We have an altar yet, as we had at the beginning, not a mere sensual affair, but an altar at which we offer up the victim of sacrifice. The pulpit is quite secondary in our worship. In the pulpit are men; on the altar is God himself. There we talk to God. We do not talk to the back of men, as the Pharisees did on the street corners, for we talk to God in our inmost souls. This church is truly an ornament to this beautiful city of Philadelphia, the second in this country; but it is also a credit to all those who have been engaged in its structure.

"Every man, woman and child who put a dollar in this church has, to that extent, erected a monument to his or her memory for future ages. Of its order of architecture, at least, it stands peerless in this country. It is modeled, I am told after the Church of St. Carlo, in Rome, about the same size, but probably even more beautiful in its interior, in the ornamentation of paintings, sculptures and all those which spring up spontaneously in Catholic countries, especially in the beautiful land of Italy.

"With that exception, containing so far as this size Church can contain, it is fully the equal of the Church of St. Carlo. Of course, it does not come near other churches of the world, for example, St. Peter's, Rome and some, but probably even more beautiful in its interior, in the ornamentation of paintings, sculptures and all those which spring up spontaneously in Catholic countries, especially in the beautiful land of Italy.

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"In one corner of St. Peter's you would scarcely notice it, and though we hear that in this enlightened country we are doing wonders, we must not suppose we have engrossed all that is great or grand in the world. Now this Cathedral has cost more than any other church in the United States, for I am told it has cost very nigh half a million of dollars. That amount has been contributed by the generous and noble-hearted Catholic of this diocese, though I have no doubt many who are not members of the church have al so contributed.

"An amount of debt still remains, which I consider as already paid, because I have no doubt we shall soon begin it will not fail to terminate it as ashly; and this day will give this beautiful edifice to Almighty God, free of debt and incumbrance. There is another characteristic of this church which I cannot but notice. It is somewhat in the large churches of Europe. It has taken a longer time to build than any other church with which I am acquainted, eighteen years having been employed in its erection.

"It was begun by the Venerable KENRICK, my old predecessor, then a great number of years bishop of Philadelphia, then my immediate predecessor in Baltimore, and from him and by him continued for several years, it was then continued by his saintly successor, the lamented NEUMANN, who was, however, very efficiently aided by his then coadjutor, the present bishop of Philadelphia, to whom belongs the glory and I may say it a heartfelt happiness of having finished this building and seeing it this day dedicated to the service of the Almighty.

"I congratulate him and the Catholics of this Diocese, I congratulate all here present upon the sympathy which has been felt in the erection and completion of this building, as manifested in the very large number of Reverend Prelates and Clergy, counting the latter almost by hundreds; three Archbishops, twelve Bishops (three, I think, from Canada), are here.

"It is seldom that a mere church dedication has drawn together so many, but there was an interest attaching to this Cathedral, from the fact that it had been begun by a man in whom every heart and every eye that knew him looked with confidence, and to whom his name is mentioned—KENRICK, of Philadelphia, afterwards of Baltimore. It was begun by a man of one nationality, and finished by one of a different nationality. One half of Ireland begins it, another, born in Bellemia, continues it, and a third, born in America, and in our own midst, completes it.

"But the life of contribution would still be as strong had the whole three been of the same birth-place, for Catholics make no difference as to where the Bishop was born. They think merely of the House of God with that feeling of the heart which faith always produces, that of levelling all distinctions; looking merely to the man as the minister of God with no reference to rank on earth, as there can be none hereafter.

"We are all of the same family, the Church in Heaven, for Christ is the head of the whole Church, the Church triumphant in Heaven, and the Church struggling on earth. We are a unit, and become one and the same family when those who are struggling here, and those who are safe in the bosom of God. Heaven is not so far off. We believe in the communion of saints. Every heart on earth has a brother or a sister in Heaven, and we believe more tender than ever brother or sister was on this miserable earth.

"Now Heaven opens for us all. Jesus, the great bridegroom, will descend on this altar, not in the natural form, nor yet in that splendor which surrounds him in Heaven, for our eyes could not bear that, but He will come under the humble forms of our daily food. The vision of Jacob is nothing to this. He cometh surrounded by tens of thousands of His angels, who, not appearing to our eyes, will be around the altar and also in the sanctuary with their presence.

"We will say we exclaim, "How terrible is this place: it is none other than the house of God, and the gateway of Heaven." We know it to be so, and our hope will be fulfilled, and when the hand of death will come upon us, and burst asunder this fleshy garment, we shall be taken to the bosom of God, surrounded by the angels and saints. God grant it may be thus with you all.

"In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, Amen.

Closing Services.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Grand Mass was concluded and the benediction pronounced. The services closed about 3 o'clock.

The Music on the Occasion.

A prominent feature of the occasion was the music, which comprised the performance of HAYDN's Grand Mass in D; the Grand Te Deum Laudamus of HAYDN; the Ama Virgo of HUMMELL, and a Veni Sancte Spiritu of KREUTZER's.

The choral parts in the musical performance were particularly well rendered. This was especially the case in the Mass, the various fugues and other difficulties of which we never remember to have heard to bet er advantage.

The chorus, composed as it was of selections from the various Catholic choirs of the city, was all that could have been desired, but the solos, with the single exception of the gem of the mass, *Qui Tollis*, which was sung superbly by Professor A. R TAYLOR, were ineffectively rendered owing, perhaps, to the difficulty that a tenor so oleis generally would have in being heard in a building of such dimensions as the cathedral.

The orchestra consisted of thirty-five performers, and comprised some of the most talented musicians in the city. Prominent among them we noticed Dr. ENGLER, Dr. CUSHINGTON, CARL SENTZ, MARK EASSLER, HENRY AUSTEN, CHARLES JOSEPHI, Mr. FLAGERMAN, Mr. SCHMIDT, and a number of others well known in musical circles.

Prince of B. C. CROSS was the leader on the occasion, and ably seconded as he was by the choristers and orchestra, both of which seemed to exert themselves to the utmost to make the music a perfect success, he terrormed the duties allotted to him very creditably.

Indeed, with the single drawback of the ineffectiveness of the solos alluded to, we have never heard a more effective performance of HAYDN's majestic lessermon that that at the Cathedral yesterday, and the exectants, particularly the vocal portion of them, which greatly lacked in numbers what it amply made up in ability, have great cause for congratulation on the success that attended their efforts on the occasion.

Clergy in Attendance.

The following clergy were in attendance:—

ARCHBISHOPS.

Right Reverend John B. Purcell, D. D., Cincinnati.
Right Reverend John McCloskey, D. D., New York.
Right Reverend M. J. SPALDING, D.D., Baltimore.

BISHOPS.

Right Reverend John Fitzpatrick, Boston.
Right Reverend John Neumann, Newark.
Right Reverend R. H. Domenec, Pittsburg.
Right Reverend J. R. Bayley, Newark.
Right Reverend J. Farrell, Canada.
Right Reverend J. Laughlin, Brooklyn.
Right Reverend S. P. McFarland, Hartford.
Right Reverend Louis de Goesbriand.
Right Reverend J. H. Luers, Fort Wayne.
Right Reverend M. H. Byrnes, Arcadia.
And the Right Reverend D. Wimer, Mitred Abbot of Latrobe.

CLERGY.

Reverends J P Dunn, B Keenan, C J Carter, Henry Fitzsimmons, J Bailin, E J Sourin, S J, F McEleury, C H Borgess, J F Hecker, James Bradley, N Silleynolds, Daniel Mahoney, Thomas Mullen, J Loughlin, James A Miller, Thomas Foley, C B Doane, Thomas Headin, F Burlandt, Michael Hennessy, C Gilligan, P Nugent, F P Sherman, P Canterell, P O'Farrell, Hugh Lane, William Hartnedy, George Strokel, J Walsh, R C Conor, Michael Malone, M F Martin, J Balfe, D D F X George, John Kelly, Thos Riordan, P A Banton, O S A, James Culler, P N O'Brien, P F Mc Grainc, V S C, John Pemgergrat, W. McLoughlin, F. Carew, Sylvester Eagle, F O'Conner, M Cobbett, Ed Murray, Mark Crane, O S A, P Carbon, I Shannahan, C Nagle, John Feiner, P Crane, O S A, William Kean, M Filan, John McGovern, P Noonan, P B O'Reilly, H L Wright, J Neufeld, Aug J McConomy, Hugh Monahan, F McKee, A Cook, M Meurer, M Blacker, John Loughran, Thos Fox, John Meahan, Thos O'Neil, J J Russell, F McCarthy M McEnroe, Xavier Kaier, T B Bach, J Mc Gwin, C McMonegal, Patrick Toner, M McAvoy, John M Fox, M Murphy, O'Reiley, J McGowen, J Fitzmorris, Hugh Feirey, Wm P Gillan, A Gallagher, J Brekong, John Linierf, T Toner, T Marron, J Boil, E Sullivan, F Burke, C McFadden, P Sullivan, J Kaen, J McIlvaine, A D Filan, H Mottarvey, E Connolly, J Mullaland, J J McGrade, Seaton Hill, N J; J A Walter, Washington, D C; F Cuddehy, Massachusetts; Thomas Tracy, Clearfield Pa; Thomas Flynn, Columbia, S C; J B Castaal, S J, Pennsylvania; O'Beirn, O'Gleason, Brooklyn; F T Wilhams, Glosson, J McKay, Orange, N J; John Davis, Philadelphia; Dr. Morrow, N Y; Dr. Cascough, Canada; John Mullen, Michael Sheridan, James Kelley, Joseph Hamm, Fabricius Lynch, Wm Smith, Thomas Heathone, C Marianal, Michael Hennessy, John T Elcock, E Stenzel, Rudolph Kunser, Richard Kenahan, J Dougherty, G Vollmeyer, John Gondermann, Thomas Hopkins, John Mullen, A McGlenin.

A large number of Sisters of Charity were also present.

Evening vespers were held last evening.

The Cathedral will be open daily for two weeks.

We are indebted for the handsome cut we publish to-day to Mr. SPELISSY, publisher of the *Universe*.

Death of Ex-Governor Fairbanks.

BOSTON, November 21.—Ex-Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, died yesterday at his home in St. Johnsbury.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SOUTH.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

Confirmation of the Report that he is Moving on Macon.

REBEL REPORT OF THE ATTACK ON BUTLER.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH.

BEAUREGARD AND HOOD OUTWITTED.

Sixty Thousand Troops En Route for the Atlantic Coast.

THEIR DESTINATION SAVANNAH OR CHARLESTON.

They will Visit Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta—City of Atlanta Destroyed—Total Destruction of the Railroad Between Atlanta and Augusta—Iverson Attacks the Twentieth Corps and is Repulsed.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—It is not contraband now to state that it is known General Sherman will touch at Macon. He has five corps of veteran infantry—the 24th and 20th of the Army of the Cumberland, and the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting in all of over 50,000 men. He has 9000 picked cavalry, under Kilpatrick, and has thirty days' rations for man and beast. He goes finely equipped in every particular.

His scout system and courier line is so complete as to guard against the possibility even of a failure. The country through which he goes is abundantly supplied with meats and bread, and is a sandy country, traversed by but few streams. It rains a week on a stretch, it dries up or soaks down into the clay in a few hours.

After arriving at Macon he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part to Savannah and a part to Augusta. He will fortify the latter place; and after receiving supplies up the Savannah river, he will be able to move on Columbia or Charleston. The programme, if carried out successfully, completely demolishes the railroad system of the tate of Georgia.

The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-eight miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with no inconvenience in obtaining iron. The Georgia railroad (a State institution, as is also the Western and Atlantic, and to which the Confederacy is indebted many millions of dollars), running from Atlanta to Augusta, one hundred and seventy-one miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, forty-one miles. The occupation of Augusta will add to its destruction.

The Macon and Western railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, is 191 miles, and this will no doubt receive Sherman's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Charleston is 137 miles. From Augusta to Columbia, South Carolina, is 141 by rail. Most all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition, and cannon are at Macon, Augusta, and Columbia. Half the powder the Rebels use is made near Augusta.

If Beauregard attempts to intercept Sherman, or follow him, he must send his entire army, with all it paraphernalia, by rail from Corinth to Meridian. It must then march from Meridian to Montgomery, a distance of about 200 miles, with only a short piece of railroad, with no means of transportation, running from Uniontown to Selma. By the time Beauregard reaches Macon Sherman would be out of his reach.

Thomas is watching G. F. T. B., and is being heavily reinforced with new troops. In a week from now Thomas' army will have 55,000 men, besides A. J. Smith, who is co-operating with an army of observation.

Details of the Movement.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, November 10.—To the country at large the mystery and secresy which have enveloped the situation of Sherman's army, especially after the affair in the valley south of Lookout Mountain, at which place our advance was actually crowded upon the enemy's rear, have given rise to give misapprehensions. After the affair in the valley, although myself and others, I suppose, traced up Beauregard's army, and gave the watchers of his operations all through Northern Alabama, we maintained an unkind silence in regard to Union movements.

The Rebel Army of Tennessee, under the guidance of its old commander, dashed through Northern Alabama without impediment or pursuit. Losing sight of Sherman, who had been so rapidly pursuing its rear, the people naturally consoled themselves with the impression that a trap was being projected, and that but a short time must elapse before the announcement of an overwhelming defeat of Beauregard's army would be made public.

But the American people are queer—especially in war times. They could see Beauregard's army quietly located at Florence, Alabama, a town which fell into our possession nearly three years ago; they could see Dick Taylor's forces at Big Bear creek, acting as an army of observation; and they could hear the guns of Forrest thundering away at Johnsonville, a small town only 76 miles distant from the State capital of Tennessee. But they could hear nothing of the redoubtable Sherman.

Their high hopes and sanguine anticipations were turned to anxiety, and their anxiety to misapprehensions and grief, and in silence they questioned, "Where is Sherman, and what is he doing?" As it is now no longer a secret, I will tell you.

When General Sherman transmitted the despatch to Secretary Stanton, in which he stated his troops required rest, he told the truth; but he did not mean to give them a taste of it at Atlanta. Sherman does not believe in resting his army a great while at a time. While pursuing Hood, didn't he telegraph to Stanton to the effect that his army was in motion, adding that it was better for the men than lying in camp?

Had Beauregard's army confronted Sherman, instead of making its ridiculous and unmilitary wild goose chase, the "rest" which the latter had promised to his victorious army, would have ceased to exist before this. Long before the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman remarked many times that the Gate City was not the objective point. I never learned that he named any particular place in the Southern Confederacy as his objective point, but the impression became rife, early in July last, that it was not Atlanta.

Immediately after the fall of Atlanta, and while Hood's army, in a state of semi-demoralization, hovered around our front, I was informed upon good authority that there would be a winter campaign. And, really, had not the barriers been removed by the withdrawal of the Rebel Army of Tennessee, General Sherman would have made an attempt, at least, to have forced himself across the Cotton States. This was the programme. This is the programme—and more than sixty thousand national troops are already marching through Georgia.

General Sherman, you will recollect, pursued the columns of Beauregard quite up to the Alabama State line. The latter, with all possible speed, at this juncture, hurried his sorely pressed troops west, as if the Prince of Evil Spirits were in his rear with a sharp stick. This was good for Sherman, but bad for "Toutant."

Almost simultaneously General Sherman urged his army east, with, of course, some grand project in view, and in eight days subsequently had his army upon the railroad between Kingston and Rome, with headquarters at the former place, situated upon the Georgia railroad, about midway between the Tennessee and Chattahoochee rivers. This was first-rate for Sherman, but mighty bad for "Parley-vous."

Here, at Kingston, preparations were immediately made for the coming campaign. The first information I received concerning the movements about to be developed, confused me. I learned one day that orders had been issued to the 20th Corps, which had been left at Atlanta, to cease work upon the fortifications. The lady who has the permit for shipping all sutlers' goods required in the army was advised that her stores must be removed by the 10th instant, as Atlanta was to be evacuated and destroyed.

Upon the same day I learned (what was a fact) that orders had been issued to the chief commissary of the army to send to Atlanta, with all possible haste, thirty days' rations for sixty thousand men. These items of information put me in a quandary. The idea of sending two millions of rations to a city that was to be destroyed, humiliated me, and I immediately sought to solve the commissariat report, and found that their character for war not as antipodal as they seemed.

Let me state, what I have kept quiet until the "cat jumped," and that is, the purpose to tell you, that the expedition, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th Corps, and Kilpatrick's Cavalry, is on its way.

The expedition commenced its march upon the evening of the 15th inst., with a division of Kilpatrick's Cavalry, under General McCook, and the 20th Corps, General Slocum, in advance. This advance was to proceed slowly in the direction of Macon, and to be followed by the 14th Corps, General Jefferson C. Davis. The Army of the Tennessee, General Howard, composed of the 15th Corps, General Logan, 16th, General Smith, and 17th, General Frank Blair, left Kingston three days before Atlanta, tearing up the railroad as it went along. On the 11th the Etowah bridge was destroyed, and from there to the Chattahoochee river, the work of destruction was complete. Almost the entire railroad track was removed, and the rails twisted up and otherwise injured; all the important storehouses and depots were burned, and the culverts and masonry blown up.

The immense structure which spans the Chattahoochee was burned, and the foundations blown up. Everything was in readiness at Atlanta to make good the destruction of that town upon the arrival of the Army of the Tennessee, and, in all probability, the Gate City, so long the fountain head of the South for the production of munitions of war, was sent reeling to ruin on the 14th inst.

The torch was to be applied to all public buildings, manufactories, and everything liable to be transferred to Rebel use, which would not burn, was to be blown up, including the railroad buildings and other railway accompaniments in the centre of the city. The Army of the Tennessee was then to resume its march, and will, no doubt, make a junction with the advance in a few days.

While this work of destruction was being performed, a detachment of men operated in like manner towards Chattanooga, and will, no doubt, burn the bridge over the Costanaula at Resaca, and fall back and fortify near the the junction of the Knoxville branch, south of Dalton. I do not know the entire programme to be carried out by General Sherman, neither do I know positively his destination. The latter may depend somewhat on circumstances.

After touching at Macon, I think he will go northeast. Andersonville is only a short distance south of Macon, but if the Rebels succeed in removing our prisoners from that point, as they probably will, a vi-it in that direction would be of no earthly account.

Among the faithful officers who accompany this expedition is General Oliver Otis Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee. His military ability and consummate bravery and intrepidity upon the field of action, his esta-blished integrity and Christian fortitude, and his natural imperturbation, stamp him as one of God's own men. He is known as the Havelock of this army, while his uniform unostentation tends to obscure him, even among those of less brilliancy, who have acquired a world of renown.

Before the 20th Corps left Atlanta, it had two slight brushes with the enemy's cavalry under General Iverson, which did not amount to much, however, yet. Here are the particulars:—On the morning of the 7th, Geary's and Ward's Division moved south from Atlanta about three miles, for some unexplained reason, and returned to camp in the evening, followed by a squad of unceremonstrative Rebel cavalry. Believing this was a ruse to cover a retreat, Iverson made an attack on Atlanta with twelve hundred men and two sections of artillery.

This was a good joke of Iverson's, attacked the 20th Corps inside of the fortifications with twelve hundred men. A handful of infantry made a dash into the cavalry, and the renegades ran, no less being sustained by either side. This was the great Iverson's first battle. On the morning of the 11th, "spoiling for a fight," he attacked, with an increased force, the picket line of Ward's front, but, after firing a few shell, swung around and attacked Geary's pickets, driving them in and dining one man.

Ten minutes after a brigade of Geary's infantry drove the gallant Iverson and his gang out of sight. We lost one man killed in this sanguinary affair, while the Rebel loss was two killed, three wounded, two prisoners, and about fifteen hundred badly frightened. I will add that, upon examination of the prisoners and wounded, they declared that ammunition was getting decidedly scarce in the Confederacy, owing in part to the decrease of blockade-running and the destruction of the manufactories at Atlanta. In their cartridge-boxes were found but twenty rounds, said to have been manufactured at Augusta since the fall of Atlanta.—*New York Times.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Capture.

Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department intelligence of the capture of the Prussian schooner *Pancho Largo*, by the United States steamer *Sciota*, in October last, while attempting to run into Velasco, Texas. She had an assorted cargo.

Horse Stealers in Maryland.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, about ninety Rebels were discovered crossing from Maryland into Virginia, above Edwards' Ferry, having with them some fifteen or twenty led horses and a number of head of cattle. They are supposed to have crossed during the night. The Provost Marshal of Montgomery county, as soon as informed of the matter, made such inquiries as led to the belief that there is a concerted horse and cattle stealing movement into Maryland by Mosely and other guerilla bands. The troop was led by Harry Gilmor, who left a note pinned to a wall at a deserted building, stating that his present raid was only a forerunner of what was to come.

General J. H. H. Ward.

Brigadier General John H. Hobart Ward, of the United States Volunteers, is mustered out of service, and by the same official order army officers who may be reported as aides-de-camp to him are required to join their regiments without delay.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

From the Tribune.

We have returns from all the counties in New York State except Erie and St. Lawrence. Without these two the vote for President stands:—

	1864.	1860.
Lincoln	344,647	353,899
Democratic	343,798	297,618
Union majority	859	41,271

Erie gives 312 Democratic, and St. Lawrence about 2600 Union majority. So that Mr. Lincoln's majority will be less about 7500. The total vote of the State will reach 730,000, or 55,000 more than in 1860.

Returns for Governor are full except from Chenango, Erie, and St. Lawrence. They foot up thus:—

	1860.	1862.
Union	342,651	273,868
Democratic	340,629	288,014
Union majority	2,052 Dem. maj	14 746

The three counties to come in will bring Governor Fenton's majority up to about 9000. His vote in all save the three counties named is 1316 more than Lincoln's, while seymour runs 60 votes behind McClellan.

There is, however, a mistake in the vote for McClellan in Lewis county, where he has 900 more than given in our table. This reduces Lincoln's majority to 6699, and leaves seymour nearly 1000 behind McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, November 21.—The market for Bark is firm this morning, there being but a small supply here, and No 1 is in good demand at $45 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is in very short supply, and a prime quality moves rapidly at $13 ₱ 64 lbs. In Timothy there was no sales to note. Flaxseed is quiet and cnil at $3 40@3 45.

Breadstuffs—The market is unusually dull this morning, the stock is smaller than at the same period for many years previous, and as supplies come in but slowly, holders are not willing to accept lower rates. The demand is chiefly for home consumption; no inquiry being made for shipping, and sales have been confined to small lots, at $9 75@10 25 for superfine Flour; $10 25@11 for low grades; and good extras at $11 50 to $12; family and fancy lots according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour were made at $8. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Wheat is very quiet, the sellers desiring to wait for lower rates than holders will now take. We notice sales of 3000 bushels at $2 50 for Pennsylvania and Amber; $2 55@2 58 for Delaware; and $2 70@2 80 for white. Rye is slow at $1 70. Corn—Little on hand, and sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1 70@1 79. Oats are in good demand, at 82@86 cents. There are no transactions to note in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—There is a limited demand, with sales of 150 barrels Ohio at $1 77; 100 barrels refined at $1 76; and Drudge at $1 74.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Stocks are steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¼; Cumberland preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 126; Maryland Southern, 68¼; New York Central, 120¾; Reading, 130¾; Hudson River, 110¾; Erie, 86¼; One-year Certificates, 98¾; Treasury